REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,318.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Terms of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Pearson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Ratnagherry (Calba devie Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cananore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	15	„ False Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

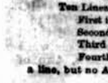
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, MUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSHEIR	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Fao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bussorah	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	Nov. 3
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Guader	8
Arrive Bussorah	26	„ Kurrachee	12
		„ BOMBAY Arrive	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

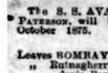
The S. S. "COCONADA," 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P. M. She will call at—

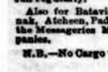
Honnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Ratnaghiree,	Vingorla,
Jaytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	63	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUEZ (T.S.), to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
EGITTO to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 26th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Subettino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE — NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attorneys of the Mortgagee CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Messrs. Reid, or to supply any Goods to said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,
Constituted Attorneys for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2933	450	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2722	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,609 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons.	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA			2107	424			6th Oct.
EUROPA			2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA			2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA			2293	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA			2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons. H.P.		
Cargo	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500, 120,	about 11th Oct. 1875	
Do.	do. CALIPSO,	2,000, 220,	about 11th Nov. 1875	

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
AUCTION SALE of 100 Bags Mauritius Sugar at Carnac Bunder.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place on account of the underwriters Ex Brig Ocean Queen, the following :—

A H A—50 bags Mauritius Sugar.
E M S—50 bags Do. Do.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, a Beautifully Toned Square Piano, &c., at No 43, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, the above-mentioned piece, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Captain H. W. Warner, leaving Bombay the same compliment set of rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing, 4 bitwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice, block coffee, butter pots and tea sets, electro plated spoons and forks for 2 persons in case, a Do. dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome black wood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in pieces sideboard, dining-room chairs, whatnots, screens, circular, pier card, and sofa tables, easy and fancy chairs, settee, conversation sofa, a centre ottoman, rich Brussel's carpets, plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, whatnots, a first class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by "Schmaltz, Kregner & Co.," Stuttgart. Lady's Writing table, handsome English iron four posts bedsteads and cot, elegatura couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, washhand stand chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built Mail Phaeton, with a serviceable grey Arab horse and harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will te given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

Terms—Moderate.

Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY, AND STATISTICS.

BY

R. KNIGHT, F. S. S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the INDIAN ECONOMIST and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF INDIA, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country : of its planting enterprise ; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr KNIGHT, or to the MANAGER, *Friend of India*, Calcutta.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAD JEALOUSY has blinded me
Oh ! do my faults forgive
If I to you the same can be
Say yes," and then I live.

MASONIC HALL, TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 12th NOVEMBER 1875, in honour of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, GRAND MASTER.

Early application for Tickets is requested, and Brethren will please forward at the same time names of Guests—

TO THE SECRETARIES BALL COMMITTEE,
Waverley Hotel, Esplanade.

5th October, 1875.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The Notice of the 1st instant of the REMOVAL of the BANK'S OFFICE is hereby CANCELLED, the Office REMAINING at 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

C. TYE, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Gaekwar of Baroda during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Rajah, with neatly laid out Garden and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil colour. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—A GENERAL MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875, at 2-30 P.M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 22nd September last.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

THE COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875, at 2-30 P.M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 22nd September last.

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1875.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th October 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी ओमबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमिटेड.

धी बँबे बरमा ट्रेडिंग कोरेपरिशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation No 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of electing Mr. NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA a Director, in execution of the intention of the Shareholders expressed at the General Meeting held on 9th September.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 64, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of October 1875, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1875.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 16th October 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurance.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1873	£31,406
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£45,906
„ 30th June 1875	£49 633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(Manager, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Mackill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund :

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,

in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers :

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

Medical Examiner :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.

Agent :

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years ; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are require l, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers in every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

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TO LET, FURNISHED, at BANDORA, a pleasantly situated Bungalow, overlooking the sea. Rent moderate. Apply "X. Y. Z." Office of this Paper.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, is the best imported. Wholesale Agents, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

CLARETS—Sound and wholesome, direct from the growers. Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per dozen. Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Consignees

FOR SALE, an English-built BUGGY by Kesterton, a dark Bay Deccan-Arab Horse, and complete set Harness. Price Rs. 700. Apply "AYIS," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Erutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

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CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
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Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 85.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestio, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. The combine mildness in op eration with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS HORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, en sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d 4s 6d.and

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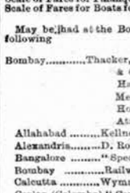
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 125
No. 2 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
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Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufact ured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen | „ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours | „ 9

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HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

HERMITAGE (Red)	Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (White)	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Fr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH OCT. 1875.

SATURDAY'S closing telegram from Liverpool gives no change in the Cotton Market beyond what we noticed in our issue of this morning; and to-day's opening message reports the market steadier, probable sales 12,000, bales, actual imports *nil*.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant compares with previous years as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all kinds ...	1,670,000	1,772,000	1,674,130
Do. „ Surats...	780,000	828,290	938,610

The American receipts on Saturday were 12,000 bales against the same quantity last year, exports *nil*. The price of Mid. Uplands in New York has declined from 13¼ to 13⅛ cents per lb. Gold has advanced from 117 to 117⅛, but Exchange on London has advanced from dlrs. 4-80 to dlrs. 4 81 per £ Sterling, which is against any demand for Gold from England. With the exception of an advance of 5s. per ton in the price of Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, the General Produce Markets in London were without change.

The Colonial Wool Sales have closed at prices showing a decline of 1½d. to 3d. per lb., which will doubtless have an effect on the next E. I. Sales in Liverpool. Indian Rupee Paper is unaltered, with the exception of Fives and-a-half which has fallen from 98¾ to 98. In Indian Bank shares Chartered have advanced 10s. and Chartered Mercantile the same, Orientals are unaltered, and Hongkong and Shanghai are not quoted. The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the total Coin in circulation at £65,000,000, as against the same amount, and the Notes in circulation at £96,500,000 against £93,500,000 on the previous week. A further withdrawal of £140,000 in Gold from the Bank of England took place on Saturday, but against this in all probability payments have been coming in from the country. Now that harvest operations are over, so that unless we hear of larger withdrawals or heavy discounts, there is little reason to fear any change in the Bank rate this week. Consols are quoted this morning at 94, and French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver is still given at 56 11/16 per. oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 2nd instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Inc. Rs.	81,287
Do. do. Branches	Dec. „	29 963
Deposits	Inc. „	2,56 163
Government Securities	Inc. „	2 75 330
Loans	Dec. „	1,54 445
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	7 75,181
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc. „	10,31,571
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	68,575

The alterations are not of great importance as regards amount, but such as they are they are in favour of easier money, and looking to the dulness in business which we must expect during the next six weeks or two months, the tendency is likely to be in the same direction.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been very little doing, and rates are unaltered in every respect. The same remarks apply also to Exchange on Calcutta and Government Paper, in which we have heard of no business.

The SHARE MARKET continues very dull, and, as a rule, values are again lower. Bank of Bombay, are a half per cent. down. Dhurrumsey Spinning Shares are Rs. 25 lower, Alliance Rs. 25, and Colaba Rs. 25, other companies are steady, and in some instances Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON is unchanged since Saturday. The tenor of the home telegrams keeps buyers out of the market at anything like present currencies here, but holders show great firmness and do not seem likely to give way until they have to take their stocks out of godown.

FREIGHTS are more depressed than ever and to close the Trinacria (s.s.) £1-10 is reported to have been done. By sail we do not hear of any engagements.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable changet The demand from up-country continues mos. limited, nor can we look for any material improvement until after the Dewali when business may be expected to assume more activity.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	672½
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,140
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I.. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	166 xd
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Eier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
5,000	1,400	all	45 do	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	218-3-6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
—	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£10	6- 7 6	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21-13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	19-5-10	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50	ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	700
100	500	all	18	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	all	100	ps	Alved Mills Co	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	425	p.s	Ali Bro Press Co...m	3,900 xd
175	1,000	all	...		Bi-lary	725
150	600	all	65	ps	Berar Company (New)...	490 xd
1,000	350	all	47	ps	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	65	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	95½
400	1,000	all	75	ps	Carwar Co	925 xd
230	250	all	...		Coconada Press Co	75
300	1,880	all	175	ps	Colaba Press Co	4,300
500	500	all	Nil.		Dhoi ers P. & G. Co	300
332	1,000	all			East India Press Co	1,150
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200		Fort Press Co	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15	ps	Franji Cowasji Press Company	385
200	500	all	100	ps	French Pres Co	450
4,125	...	1,400	100	ps	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	350	45	ps	Mahomedi Spinning & Ginning Co	375
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Fo... Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,200
120	...	1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	300	all	100	Sassoon's Press Co	980
400	500	750	45	ps	Scinde Press Co	375 xd
300	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
650	1,000	..	125	ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	825 xd.

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	ps	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
800	2,500	all	150	ps	Alliance Spinning	2,600
200	1,000	all	...		Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,400
200	1,000	all	70	ps	Bombay United	990
2,400	150	150	10	ps	Broach Mills	150
1,000	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100	p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	915
1,500	1,250	all	100	p.s	Fleming S. W. Co	980
1,400	1,000	all	80	ps*	Great Eastern	905 xd
700	1,000	all	60	p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co	940
750	1,000	all	100	p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	500	all	...		Khandesh Spinning	830
300	1,250	all	Nil		Madras Spinning	875
...	...	*	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
200	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's	1,020
1,05	1,000	all	100	ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
4,000	625	all	40	ps*	Oriental	625
600	1,250	250	...		Prince of W.lesSpinning	625½
110	1,000	1,000	200	p.s	Soondcrdas Spinning	950
500	1,000	250	125	ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
96	119	...	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	44	pct	Bombay Gas Company
600	1,000	600	300	ps.	Bombay Saw Mill Co
3,150	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.
2,150	200	100	8	p.s	Malabar Company, Ld
4,000	50	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'g Co
1,200	500	all	30	ps	Treacher & Co
...	250	all	40	ps	Vingas Patent Slip

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 2nd October compared with the statement issued on 25th September :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Sept. Rs.	2nd Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 50,00,000		
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	47,28,846	48,05,133
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,41,638	12,11,542
Other Deposits	1,52,46 416	1,53,02,519
Post Bills	39,029	43,190
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,84,841	4,97,279
	3,41,10,737	3,45,34,763
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	47,23,533	50,08,863
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,73,709	14,48,487
Loans on Security of do. do.	30,65,881	29,11,466
Current Accounts, overdrawn	382	228
Bills Discounted	1,04,40,373	96,65,210
Stamps	4,533	4,417
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,69,269		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000		
Bullion	3,74,920	3,74,920
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,24,96 6	3,24,936
Cash and Currency Notes	7,66,964	18 02 305
	1,29,2 366	1,59 93,944
	3,41,10,737	3,45,34,763

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, THURSDAY EVENING.

BUSINESS may now be said to have closed until after the holidays, and the Money Market has kept easy, Contrary to usual course, the public demand has fallen off, and to a considerable exten. During the fortnight which falls to be reviewed on this occasion, on account of the change of mail day, the private deposits in the Bank of Bengal have increased 5 lakhs, the loans and credits have decreased 15 lakhs, and the bills discounted have decreased 6 lakhs. The Bank's cash balances have, however, declined by 35 lakhs, as the Government have been heavy drawers, no less than 57 lakhs having been taken by them during the fortnight, and their balances with the Bank now standing at more than a crore and a half of rupees less than they did six weeks ago. The proportion of the Bank's cash to its liabilities is now 66⅔ per cent.

Another Government surprise has been put upon the mercantile community this week, by the most extraordinary announcement that they have resolved to sell in the open market their shares in the Bank of Bengal, when they retire from being shareholders in the Presidency Banks under the new arrangements about to be made. The object, no doubt, is to make a trifle of profit, to do a good piece of business—a thing that used to be above the government of this country. Even the East India Company, which was in a manner a trading concern, never attempted to make profit out of its connection with the Bank, beyond the dividends it received on its stock in common with the other shareholders. On at least two occasions, it had the opportunity, when the Bank's capital was increased, and the new shares brought a high premium in the market, but they very properly declined to do so. There can be no doubt the object in the Government becoming a shareholder was not for the sake of a good mercantile speculation, but merely to give strength and standing to the institution which had charge of the finances of the country. The only proper course consistent with dignity and statesmanship, would, therefore, have been to withdraw their money, when there was no longer an object to serve by keeping it there. They have had good interest for it all along, and if they wished to have also their share of the reserved profits, there could have been no objection to their taking that also; but to try to pick up the extra premium, which buyers in the open market have been willing to give for admission into the co-partnership, can scarcely be described as otherwise than shabby. And not only so, but the attempt has not even the merit of being well judged, and the knowledge that 2,200 shares have to find purchasers out of the accumulated private means of the country, however gradually, cannot fail to be a serious dead-weight on the market value of the shares for a long time. Even resolving to make the most of their shares, they would have been much more judicious to have made some arrangement with capitalists for their absorption at a fixed price. As it is, they have done the thing in the manner best calculated to depreciate the property of the remaining shareholders, and least calculated to attain the end they have in view.

The Import Market has been quiet again this week, as usual just before the holidays, but prices are steady, and prospects considered good.

In Exports there is less activity also, partly owing to home accounts, and partly because ready tonnage is engaged full. Seeds are declining in price in Europe, with a similar effect here, but hides have been going forward freely, in spite of bad markets on the other side. The last tea sales went rather dearer, and if China accounts do not become more pacific, a further advance is probable. Jute is easier owing to large arrivals and want of facility for shipping. Loose, of medium quality, may be quoted 4 annas down, and balers are willing to accept 18-8 for first marks.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not varied a point since the last mail left, and has been quite devoid of fluctuations for nearly two months now. There has been a very large business done in remittance, both in bills and by wire, the former at 1-10½, six months' sight; 1-9 15/16, three months' sight, and the latter mostly at 1-9½, but inclining towards 1-9 11/16. Credits and first-class private paper have brought 1-10 3/16 to ¼ to mercantile purchasers, and 1-10⅛ has also gone to a Bank latterly so low as 1-10½. The buying rate of the Banks has, however, been very steady all along, and the business in documents for payment has been uniformly 1-10⅜. Quotations close as under, but with an upward tendency, but the course can hardly be judged of from that, with the holidays so near.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 11-16 to ¾ d.
do. 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅝ to 15-16d.
do. 6 „ „	1s. 10⅛d.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-16 to ¼d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1s. 10¾d.

France.—Quotations remain at 2-34*f.* and 2 36*f.* for document bills, at 3 and 6 months' sight, respectively.

Bombay.—Rates for Bank bills are 3 annas premium for demand, and 8 to 10 annas discount for sixty days.

China.—Buyers are willing to work at 218½ for the usual thirty-days-sight private paper.

The price of silver in England, after drooping to 55⅛, has recovered to 55 11/16, and there are still no sign of shipments coming this way.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

For a few exceptional stocks there has been rather a better demand, but the market as a whole has not recovered in the slightest degree from its late torpid condition. There have been rather more transactions reported lately, but the drooping prices obtained would seem to indicate that realizations had to be made without reference to price.

Government Paper has been heavy and declining, and the market remains still dull, and with the appearance of having little strong support. Notwithstanding an easy money market, the range of paper has lately moved at a level unusually low, and the reason for that is not altogether clear. The loan issued this year, although of so moderate an amount, has weighed on the market in a most extraordinary degree, and it is, perhaps, not very wide of the mark to ascribe the want of life to the manner in which Government paved the way for the loan by its action on the money market. It is pretty certain that considerable sums will have to be borrowed for public works during the next few years, and applications to the public would, no doubt, be readily met at current value of money, but since Government has become so keen in trying to grasp the uttermost price, they will be met by at least equal keenness and business capacity on the part of capitalists. The cold steady manner of working the Government finances gave much more confidence to the public, and the new plan of working by surprises is defeating its own object. This year Government has certainly succeeded in extracting from the public a higher premium for its loan than the old stock has since stood at in the bazaar, but that experiment is not likely to work twice.

A considerable amount of paper has changed hands during the past ten days, prices gradually going back under weight of the sales. Four per cents. began at 102, but soon went back, anna by anna, until 101 13/16 was reached, but the largest amount of business has been at 101½. In four and a half per cents, a fair number of transactions has been put through at from 103 down to 102⅝, and the five and a-half per cent. stock has again been in the market to an unusual extent, and has gone from 108¼ down to 108. Rates close rather steadier today, as under :—

4 per cents ...	101⅞
4½ „ „ ...	102⅛
5½ „ „ ...	108

East India Railway Stock has been placed at 260 and 259, Eastern Bengal at 255 and 265, and Oude and Rohikund at 126.

Bank Shares were keeping firm, and rather a large business had been done in Bengals at 1,417½ and 1,420 until announcement of the extraordinary course which Government intends to take, in disposal of its 2,200 shares became known, when the market most naturally broke down entirely. Since then business is stopped and the rate is quoted widely and nominally at 1,380 to 1,390. Nationals were rather lower, but are now again quoted 111 to 112, ex-dividend, but with very little doing.

Tea Shares have been very little dealt in, and are being let alone until later in the year, when a little better feeling may spring up, as results of the season's working become apparent. Central Cachar fell from 148 to 140, and were at one time not easily saleable at that, but buyers were later on tempted by the approaching dividend, and prices improved to 141½. Since the dividend was paid, they are again better, and have brought 136 and 137, ex-dividend. Singells have been flat, selling at from 98 to 95, but are not quite so low now. Bisnauth contributories have brought 58 premium; Dehinge, 60 per share; Punkabarees, 30; Chota Nagpores, 107; Eastern Cachars, 170; Burkolas, 101; Dehra Dooms, 85; Durrunge, 73, ex-dividend; East Indias, 85; Singbulli and Murmahs, 10 premium.

Spinning Mill Shares are well supported, and after a little dulness, are again in enquiry, at firm rates. Barnagores have brought 98 and 97½; Calcutta, 108, 109, and 110; Howrahs, 73, 72, and again 73; Budge, Budges, 2 10, discount; Fort Gloster, 75, 80, and 83; Seebpores, 79, 78, and 76½; Orientals, 72, 73 and 74; Goosery Cotton, 224; and Bowreahs, 96.

Coal Shares are coming into notice again, and Bengals have brought 1,350—still looking strong.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have had a fresh serious decline, on its becoming known that another of their steamers, with two flats, had come to *grief*, but the sharp recovery that has taken place shows that the very low level of this stock is beginning to attract more attention. From 415 the price fell at once to 360, and is now again up to 410, a good number of shares having changed hands at the intermediate rates. Carew and Co. have been dealt in at the previous price of 9 premium, Bengal Iron Works at 15 discount, and Strand Bank Press at 12 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th September as compared with that for 21st September :—

LIABILITIES.	21st September. Rs. A. P.	27th September. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	15,44,335 13 1	15,04,335 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,11,43,13 14 4	3,53,36,155 3 1
Total Deposits	2,29,62,027 10 9	2,41,39,272 8 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,10,76 3 11	9,96,277 15 7
Sundries	6,32,186 4 4	6,45,031 10 4
	Rs. 8,94,52,323 14 5	8,49,21,075 2 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,63,73,011 7 4	1,63,76,886 7 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	67,75,944 3 0	68 39,611 0 9
Current Accounts ... do.	77,88,2 9 2 0	49,95,928 4 10
Bills discounted	1,45,41 653 11 1	1,46 35 486 9 3
Dead Stock	10,59,690 5 7	10,63,514 4 11
Stamps	10,982 13 0	10,986 11 0
Balances with other Banks	5,34,027 8 3	5,04,401 12 2
Sundries	1,38,592 12 5	1, 8,465 10 0
Bullion	84,981 1 3	81,543 5 9
Cash at Head Office	2,08,31,348 14 3	2,75,95,883 5 6
Do. at Branches	2,14,94,372 0 3	2,20,89,2 5 8 6
	Rs. 8,94,52,323 14 5	8,49,21,075 2 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP WATER WITCH, 1,046 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Zanzibar (September 11th), with a general cargo and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. BLENHEIM, 1,307 tons, Captain R. Bovy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (September 1st), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,862 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain John DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Mr. James Hay. For Goa.—Mr. J. P. Manoel. For different ports—Fifty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Coustes, five privates of th 56th Regt, one European prisoner, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain W. Crowden, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Calcutta (September 7th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Leckie, Captain Brown, Rev. Barker, a Lady, one private of the 34th Regt, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BOKHARA, 2,933 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (September 21st), calling at Madras and Galle, with China Mail, Dr. Ewart, as a passenger, and the following cargo :—From Shanghai—3 boxes gold, 25 chests silk, 1 box silk piece-goods, and 582 packages tea. From Hongkong—462 packages silk, 62 packages silk piece goods, 498 packages fire crackers, 12 packages tea, 6 boxes glass beads, 30 packages vermillion, 5 packages glass bangles, 1 box peppermint flowers, 1 box false corals, 1,057 packages sugarcandy, 1 box rupees, 2 slabs copper, 50 bags copper cash, 2 cases specie, 1 box pictures, 16 packages goods, 9 cases paper and 1 box cigars. From Singapore—104 bundles silk, 1 box benjamin, 6 pieces ivory, 10 boxes vermillion, 1 box fans and 100 bags sugar.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Patna(s)	Crowden	Calcutta, Sept 7.
4	Water Witch	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept 11.
4	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Busorah. Sept 15.
4	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	C lcutt., Sept 21.
4	Blenheim(s)	Bovy	Cardiff, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
2	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Aden.
4	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Aden, and Suez.
4	Puttiala (s)	Crowdon	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
4	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Coast & Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 30 Bagdad (s) ..... Bellwood ..... Madras, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30 Malda (s) ....
Sumatra ....
Lois ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 1 Rajpootana(s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30 Abyssinia (s) .... Bombay.
Hankow (s) .... Calcutta.
Oct 1 Maori .... Ghacham.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 50 boxes tinned plate, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen; 2 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee
Bellona s, 149 boxes tinned coal, B Kessejee
Cerdic s, 200 boxes tin plates, Angus Son and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cella s, 3 cases hardware, Angus Son and Co.
Timor s, 9 casks iron wire, and 78 cases oil tumblers, Volkart Brothers.
Clara s, 35 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Bellona s, 4 cases biscuits, Jooma Suckoo.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Trinacria s, 7 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 800 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 10,246 dhulls coir yarn, and 85 bundles coir rope, Dinsha Rustjee Khan; 108 bags gall, Mathoorudass Nathoo; 25 bales wool, Kooverbe Khuttow; 50 bales wool Jaitha Vuria; 45 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 30 bales wool, Nurseee Khuttow; 26 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamnadass; 149 bales cotton, Pircomjee Namidass; 50 bales cotton, Callianjee Petamber; 11 bales wool, Laljee Pursotum; 28 bales wool, Damodhur Hirjee; 40 bales wool. Bhimjee Canjee; 59 bales cotton, Cowasjee Hemraj; 192 bags myrabs; lama, Jetha Pursotum; 53 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cerdic s, 38 cwts sandalwood, and 38 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joosub Lateef; ...
Bokhara s, 80 cwts, horns, Peerbhoy Damjee,
Clara s, 70 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa s, 400 bales cotton, B I S N Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s, 53 bales hemp and 526 bags pepper, S Tyebjee and Co

FOR SUEZ.

Arctusa s, 35 cwts gingelly seed, Aga Momed Dodusty

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 17 cases sharkfins, Peerbhoy Assur; 45 cases sharkfins; Allana Munjee; 32 bundles sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 19 packages Sharkfins and 7 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 36 bales twist, 8 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 500 baskets onions Hajee Cassum Joosub; 24 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 91 chests opium Davidson Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 20 bales twists, the New D P S and V Company 29 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 1 chest opium Thacurseedass Sewsamul; 11 chests opium, Nurseee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s. 31 chests opium. Goolraz Sungance; 3 chests opium. Hursookdass Chimonram; 45 chests opium Lalldass Chalidass; 12 chests opium, Rajamull Nursingdass; 7 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 62 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vibookundass.

HIGH COURT.—5TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

LONG CAUSES.

152-75—Chalk and Turner v Jeshwundass Ganjee and others—J C Cama—Part heard.
574-74—Fletcher and Smith—David s s Moodhurdass v Coovejee Soorjee Nowrojee—Fletcher and Smith.
166-75—Jeerson and Payne—Pandoorung Crustnajee v Henry Gamble, &c—Rimington, Hore and Langley
9-74—L Fletcher—Wissonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall, mother v Govind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M M Munshi
329-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Laughey—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

406-75—Macfarlane and Skipe v—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee—Fletcher and Smith.
283-75—Jeffreson and Payne—John Thistlewood Davenport v Mathias Mull.
447-75—Lynch and Tobin—Motilall Sewlall v Mohunlall Heerachund and another.
475-75—In person—L dksbai v Henry Gamble, Esqr.
476-75—In person—L dksbai v Henry Gamble, Esqr.
483-75—Jefferson and Payne—Punalall Poorushchund v Kavashs Dadabhoy.
485-75—Tyebjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonnath v Abdo o Latiff khan bin, &c.
499-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Prince of Wales S and W Co Ld v Bai Kesser widow.
500-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Cassibai v Wassantrao B lmuck and.
501-75—In person—Ishmidass Subharam v Cursondass Mahadowdass.
505-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The Natl S and W Co v Cursetjee Rustomjee Framjee.
12-75—Shapoorjee & Thacurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass & others v Culliandass Nurrotumdass—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSE.

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

571-74—A Framjee—Motilall Nursingdass v Purshotum Nuthoo and another—No appearance.
221-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Allarakia Sheyjee—No appearance.
322-75—Lynch and Tobin—Savutram Benichand v Chimmondass Hotchand and others—No appearance.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindass Lukmondass v Sookdursondass Suntookram—Mr Balkrishna.
508-75—In person—Rangeeldass Dyaldass v Cursondass Mahadowdass, Goculdass, &c.
519-75—Lych and obin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Eduljee Cowasjee B—No appearance
513-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dayal Jeewan—No appearance
514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Dewjee Shamjee—No appearance
515-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Perozshaw Muncherjee Dady Setna—No appearance

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vissonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall.
335-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert C Antrobus v Allarakhia Shewjee an l another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Swinburne, Major, Bengal 32nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Simla.

OCTOBER 2.

Peacocke, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on sick leave, from Umballa.

OCTOBER 3.

Cuningham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Barras, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Sealkote.
Eaton, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Neilgherries.
Brown, Captain, Bombay Supt Police, to join, from Ratnagherry.

OCTOBER 4.

Wilkins, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on les e, from Madras.
Barras, Major, Bombay Comt Dept, to join, from Poona.
Stewart, Captain and Local Major, Bengal 21st Royal Scots, on Med Cert, from Mean Meer.
Hamilton, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 85th Light Infantry, on Med Cert, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Young, Major, Bombay 28th Regt N I, from Khow.
Yates, Captain, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on duty, to Surat.
Across ...
Peacocke, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on sick leave, to England
Currie, Lieut-Col, Bombay 1st Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Cuningham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Keith, Captain Bengal Royal Scots, on duty, to England.
Wilkins, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Captain and Local Major, 21st Royal Scots, on Med Cert, to England.
Hamilton, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 85th Light Infantry, on Med Cert, to England.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 81m. 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	September—October—1875 27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·854	·827	·824	·819	·841	·838	·843
Temperature of the Air	80·5	80·7	81·2	81·0	80·6	80·5	80·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·3	77·2	76·7	76·5	75·9	75·9	75·9
Dew Point	76·1	75·9	75·1	74·8	74·2	74·1	74·3
Relative Humidity of Air	0·868	·855	·819	·817	·816	·813	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·2	6·6	3·8	3·2	2·8	2·4	0·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·2	83·2	84·5	84·7	84·5	84·4	84·9
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·8	76·8	77·2	76·9	75·8	75·4	74·7
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 185	Miles. 238	Miles. 238	Miles. 180	Miles. 196	Miles. 217	Miles. 284
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·04	In. 0

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 2ND OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11/16d.
Exchange on India 60 days ... 1s. 9 11/16 to 1-9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 92
4½ do. do. 93
5 do. do. 98
Oriental Bank shares ..... £45-10s.
Chartered do. ..... £17.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares .... £21.
Total Coin in the Bank of France .. £65,000,000
„ Notes in circulation..... £96,500,000
2 per cent. Consols for Account 94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104½
Bar Silver 56 11/16
The sale of £140,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.
Arrival—India.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4TH OCT., 7-59.

French Steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANANORE, 4th October, 3 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther 86.

CANNANORE, 4th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 4 Ther. 80. Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 4th October, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind N. Ther. max. 82, min. 75. W. B. 77. Bar. 29·83.

TUTICORIN, 4th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S. E. moderate Ther. 88. Bar. 29·83.

VIZAGAPATAM, 4th October, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. strong. Ther. 87.

BABU KESHAB CHANDRA SEN has, we hear, gone on a preaching tour to Lucknow.

THE official statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of August, 1875, shows that there were shipped 19,058 bales, or lbs. 74,43,100, or candies 9,493¾ of the value of Rs. 16,99,842.

A CORRESPONDENT at Pekin of the *N. China Herald* affirms that those who inferred from the memorials lately published, that the Chinese are at once going to send out Chinese Ambassadors and Consuls, were very premature. There is no likelihood of any being sent for a long time yet.

THE ship Cardigan Castle, 1,200 tons, sailed from Melbourne, on 21st August, for Bombay with 180 horses; and the Berkshire, 1,473 tons, sailed on the 31st August, for Madras and Calcutta, with 256 horses. The British General, 1,754 tons, was loading horses for Calcutta when the mail left Melbourne.

THE ratifications of the treaty between China and Peru were formally exchanged between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries—viz, Li Hung-Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and Dr. El more, at the Viceroy's Yamen, in Tientsin on the 6th August. Dr. Elmore was to go to Peking to establish his legation there.

THE charter constituting the Colony of Hongkong, which was granted on the 5th April 1843, has been amended by Letters Patent granted by Her Majesty, dated 8th June 1875, enacting that, in case of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor for the time being, the administration of affairs shall in future be vested in the Colonial Secretary.

THE Dacca native paper, the *East*, states that, "in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the native *elite* of Dacca, held on the 18th instant, a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of Rs. 10,000, each share being worth only Rs. 10, will be started for the sale of country cloths. The shareholders will at present have to pay half the amount."

THE Head Quarters and one Squadron of the Poona Horse march from Seroor for Bombay on the 7th inst. The Kandeish Squadron, under Major Stevenson, is now on its way direct to Bombay from Dhoolia, and joins the Head Quarter Squadron *en route* at Tanna. The 3rd Squadron remains at Seroor till the end of this month and then goes to Poona.

THE *Foochow Herald* learns, on excellent authority, that the Formosan aborigines are well supplied with Remington rifles and ammunition; and that their superiority in the field is mainly attributable to the fact that they are better armed than the Imperialists. The breech-loading rifle admits of a great waste of ammunition, *ergo*, its use is objectionable, a large consumption of powder being tantamount to a decrease in official "squeezes."

THE *Peking Gazette* of August 13th, contains a memorial from the Governor of Shantung, which shows that the capacity of the Chinese for carrying out great works is not yet quite extinct. The repairs executed to the South bank of the Yellow River, at a cost of nearly half-a-million taels, do credit to their industry. Some of the difficulties encountered are set forth in the memorial. The stretch of embankment repaired seems to have extended over 60 miles, and upwards of 100,000 men were employed.

COLONEL RAN JANG BAHADUR, KUWAR RANA, who is about shortly to return to Nepaul, has, the *Englishman* understands, received a highly complimentary letter from the Foreign Secretary, expressing the satisfaction of the Government of India with the manner in which he has treated all matters brought before the Government by him in his capacity of representative of H.M. the King of Nepaul, and of the Foreign Secretary himself with the uniform courtesy which has characterised his communications with that functionary.

THE *N. C. Daily News* gives full particulars of Mr. Wade's "tiff" with Li-Hung-Chang, from which it appears that the keeping Mr. Wade waiting at the Yamen was premeditated. The hour for the interview was fixed on the previous day, and Mr. Wade expressly requested he should not be kept waiting. Not only that, but a "ting chai" was sent on to announce his coming ten minutes before his chair reached the Yamen gate. However, Mr. Wade again visited the Viceroy on the 8th August and obtained *immediate* entrance There is not a syllable of truth of Mr. Wade having been attacked in Peking.

COMPLAINTS of the hot weather have been pretty frequent of late, but the heat prevalent at Singapore, we learn from the *Straits Times*, is nothing to what residents in China as far north as Peking have been suffering from during the month of August. In Peking on the 5th August the thermometer was up at 100° 5' in the shade, and about the same date the reading at Hankow was 106°, Tientsin 99° to 105°, and Shanghai 100°. In Hongkong on the 24th August the reading was 92°. Although Singapore is so much nearer the equator it is rare for the thermometer to reach 90° in the shade, but on the 3rd September it was very close to that range.

WE read in a Shanghai paper that the voyage to Europe from that port is now performed more rapidly by way of San Francisco than by the Suez Canal. Below are the details of the time consumed in the journey from Shanghai to Liverpool, taking as basis the first voyage made by a new steamer the Oceanic. From Shanghai to Yokohama seven days; from Yokohama to San Francisco fifteen; from San Francisco to New York seven, and from New York to Liverpool nine; total thirty-eight days. By the Suez Canal, forty-five days are required for the voyage from Shanghai to London, that is, seven more. To those living in Manila the voyage by the Suez Canal is somewhat shorter, but on the other hand we cannot go round the world.

THE Simla paper says:—"We are happy to state that a Government Commission is now sitting at Simla, taking into consideration the condition of the sanitarium. The supreme authorities are at length determined to improve the sanitation of the place. An engineer officer of great experience, Mr. Smith from Calcutta, the Sanitary Commissioner, Colonel Crofton, Colonel MacMahon, Dr. Adley, &c., form the Committee, and as the Government will spare no expense in making the station a desirable and suitable place for the summer residence of the Viceroy and the numerous Europeans and others who annually resort hither, we have no doubt that the measures, now under consideration and which shall be carried out, will be the means of making Simla the healthiest and most attractive sanitarium in India."

SIAM has apparently not been a very happy land for independent Chinamen. Hitherto, every Chinaman in Siam not enrolled and performing personal service for the Government, was obliged once every three years to pay a tax of 4½ ticals, and on payment of this money was marked by a string round the wrist, the ends being sealed with gumlac, and provided with a paper giving a description of his person. If this badge and paper were found correct, he escaped further trouble from the revenue collectors, but if one or the other was not in order, he would probably be compelled to pay his tax over again. Chinamen are now, however, to be exempted from this annoyance. A printed form of certificate is to be issued by the Government, which, after being duly filled up and the requisite seals affixed, will afford *prima facie* proof of the payment of the tax; and Chinamen wishing to be released from wearing the badge may do so on payment of an extra tax of 2½ ticals.

ON the 14th August the British Consul in Haukow, Mr. Alabaster, called a council of war of residents owing to a report he had received that Chinese gunboats were coming to attack the place. In Hongkong a rumour was current among the natives that the ultimatum had been rejected. These floating rumours certainly have a warlike look, and the following piece of news, published by the *N. C. Daily News*, a paper noted for its early and correct information in political matters, looks more serious still, but the Peking Government will not be mad enough to provoke a war when they see that Mr. Wade is at last in downright earnest. No doubt, however, seems to be entertained by the China papers, the *Straits Times* thinks, that the Peking Government has been fooling Mr. Wade about the Commission of Inquiry:—We have news from Szechuen, which confirms the report from Burma that the Chinese are assembling troops in Yunnan. The Taoti and the Chentai had marched from Tali-foo at the head of a large force, for Ten-yi-chow, on the frontiers of Burma, with the avowed intention of fighting the English in case they dared to enter Yunnan. There was considerable excitement in consequence in the district. Another correspondent writes:—"The connivance of the Government of China in the attack on the Yunnan Expedition is now undoubted. It was known at Shanghai as early as the 10th February, that Mr. Margary was to be the victim of some outrage. It is an affair which the English cannot pass over. They will be obliged to have recourse to arms."

WITH respect to the prospect of a war with China, the following we gather to be the situation of affairs from the latest China papers to hand. Mr. Wade had not left Tientsin up to the 13th August. One account says he was to leave for Peking on the 15th or 16th;—another says that he was to await the answer to the ultimatum in Tientsin. An ultimatum had really been handed to Li-Hung-Chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, for transmission to Peking by Mr. Mayers, Secretary of Legation, on the 3rd or 4th of August, and Mr. Mayers proceeded to Peking on the 10th. Mr. Wade was to follow and if the ultimatum was not accepted within 24 hours of his arrival, he had positive orders to haul down his flag and leave. The nature of the ultimatum was carefully kept secret. All the British men-of-war in Japan are under orders for China. A Peking correspondent of the *North China Herald* of the 4th of September, says that Mr. Mayers, who arrived from Tientsin on the 14th August, brought the first communication from Mr. Wade to the Tsungli-yamen, that he has sent since his arrival from the South. He declares he has it on good authority. But that Mr. Wade should have condescended to negociate all this time with Li-Hung-Chang, instead of addressing his demands directly to the Central Government, is incredible. In fact, a telegram has been received in Shanghai, saying that a report was prevalent in London that Mr. Wade had telegraphed home that he was dissatisfied with the tone of the Chinese Government, and asking the British Government to be prepared to support him.

THE *Siam Advertiser* of the 9th September, states that the Government is making all preparations for sending the expedition to quell the disturbances in the northern provinces, and put a stop to the depredations of the Cheen Haus, and that the expedition was to leave Bangkok in 6 or days. H.R.H. Somdetch Chowfa, and other Siamese nobles, were to be the leading Generals. The Government had also requested the French Consul at Bangkok to officially notify the Saigon Government of the sending of the expedition, and entreat the Saigon authorities to prohibit the supply of arms, ammunition, and supplies to the insurgents from French Cochin China. The following further items of news are supplied by the same paper:—On the 12th July, H. M. the King of Siam sent a congratulatory letter to His Majesty Don Alfonso, King of Spain, in reply to a letter from that monarch announcing his accession to the throne. The new bronze coins struck off the Siamese mint have been put into circulation, and the gambling farms had been notified to redeem their porcelain currency and use the new coins instead. These bronze coins are of very small value, and are estimated by their fractional value a "fuang" or one eighth of a tical. The new pieces are valued, respectively, at a quarter, eight, and a sixteenth of a fuang. It appears that it is customary every year, in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King, to cast a gold image of Buddha, which is done with due ceremony. These ceremonies, says the *Advertiser*, were performed on the 19th and 20th August. The official reports from the rice-producing districts are most encouraging. There had been a generous rainfall, and the paddy crops throughout the country promise a plentiful harvest.

THE parade of the Lancers at Calcutta on Thursday morning was not a brillant success, though not destitute of incident, says the *Indian Daily News*. It had been hoped that an appeal to the mounted youth of the city, in the hope and prospect of forming a guard to the Prince of Wales, would have proved an attraction, but such does not appear to be the case, or all the eligible men have left town for the holidays. As the hour announced for parade, the "regiment" assembled, the officers outnumbering or equalling the men—Major Sterndale in command. The troops assembled, waited for comrades and recruits, and they gradually "dropped in" until they mustered some fifteen all told. It is said that there were also some odd men and even old officers hovering about at a safe distance, ready either to join a success or to stand aloof from a failure, as the case might be. Appearances were not encouraging; but the gallant Major proceeded to make a few movements, and with the aid of his horse, he "dismounted" in a style that would have astonished the "Old Colonel" had he been present. The steed then proceeded to act on his own behalf, and some "independent firing" took place. The sagacious and noble quadruped charged one of the "Ulans" who was on the flank of the regiment, and he too made a strategic movement to the earth, which was quite successful. The gallant Major's steed, flushed with success, performed some further evolutions, which resulted in an effectual *rout* of the regiment, accomplished a clever manœuvre in imitation of the battle of Bull's Run. The steed was ultimately taken prisoner, and the gallant Major turned him into a fiery Pegasus—

"To witch the world with noble horsemanship."

Altogether the prospects of the Lancers are not brilliant, but they are to try again after the holidays, on the return of the wanderers.

WE read in the *N. China Herald* that on Wednesday afternoon, September 1, there was to have been launched, from the iron ship-building yard of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, the first ironclad vessel built by the Chinese Government; but there was a slight hitch in the arrangements, and the vessel stopped in her descent before reaching the water. A steam-tug was obtained, and tried to tow her off, but as the tide had already fallen 18 inches the attempt was ineffectual. Subsequent attempts have been equally futile, and there for the present the vessel is jammed. Athough insignificant when compared with our present enormous iron-clads in Europe, this vessel is still calculated to render very effective service in carrying out the purposes for which she was built. She is a twin-screw vessel, built somewhat after the idea of the "monitors." The specified use was to lie at the mouth of the Whangpoo or, more properly speaking, at the entrance to the river at Woosung, and occasionally to cruise on the Yangtsze, so as to be able to assist in the defence of the coast and river in case of invasion. It was further decided that the gun, which was to be placed in the bow, should have apparatus for raising and lowering it on the Moncrieff principle, thus obviating the necessity of exposure during the time of loading. Length on load line 104 feet. Breadth, extreme 20 feet 4 inches. Depth, moulded 8 feet 6 inches. Tonnage, builder's measurement, 195 tons. Draught of water when completed, 6 feet 6 inches forward and 7 feet aft, in salt water. She will be propelled by two pairs of inverted compound engines, of 16 inches and 11 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches. The steam will be supplied by a cylindrical boiler 8 feet long and 8 feet diameter, having two furnaces. The speed expected to be obtained is 10 knots. The engines and boilers were designed by Mr. J. M. Allan, and made entirely at the Arsenal, under his superintendence. The battery is covered with iron in laminated plates, thickness in all 2½ inches, tapering to 3½ inches, with teak backing 4½ inches thick. The sides are covered with iron, in all 2⅝ inches thick in laminated plates amidships, and tapering to 1½ inches at the extremities, having also 4½ inches of teak backing.

MESSRS. WATSON & COMPANY have much pleasure in stating that they have just received a large Consignment of the new Silver Jewellery now so fashionable in England, and would respectfully invite Ladies to inspect the collection. Among other articles will be found a select Bracelets, Lockets, Earrings, &c. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Bampart Row, Bombay.

OUR POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not probable that some of the poor pensioners referred to in the Rev. C. Gilder's letter are Catholics? Does he wish that any assistance they get should pass through his hands?

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Rev. Mr. Gilder would consider it a laudable act to turn a Catholic from the errors of his way?

A layman, not interested in the propagation of any particular form of belief, would be the best person to distribute alms, and from such a person they would be the more thankfully received by every poor Catholic.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. A CATHOLIC.

AN APPEAL FROM JACK SEPOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

TO EDITOR SAHIB,—You say one word to Governor Sahib Bahadoor in favour of poor sepoy. His Pultun ordered go Poona next month, not know how long stay there, no hookam come for that. Poor sepoys Pultun at station long way from Poona gone there one year since, now Sirkar order Pultun march Poona, plenty expense catch it, march back again plenty more expense for gharree and shoe leather, leave Family and Cutcha Butcha behind, want rice and ghee for them, and poor sepoy want rice and ghee at Poona, plenty more expense that way. Sirkar very good give *sane marching batta* now, as Company Bahadoor Sahib give *Ek Sau Barras* since, cart to Poona *then* cost rupees *six*, now cost *sixty*. Wah, wah.

Editor Sahib, you tell Governor Bahadoor make hookum sharp no move poor sepoys Pultun *not going in course of relief*, march Poona plenty expense, leave Cutcha Butcha behind plenty expense, put poor sepoy 1 year's pay in debt.

But plenty money subscribed for Prince Sahib's tamashs, then give small sum to poor sepoy to pay gharree and one pair jootees, then Grand Sublime catch him, and plenty Hoorah Hip for Ranee ka Chokra.—Yours, &c.

JACK SEPOY.

Seven Rupeeabad, 2nd Oct.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the columns of the *Pioneer*, dated 21st instant, I remark it quotes in full an article from your paper, relating to the company I have the honour of representing as Manager. As the advancement of British commerce into the markets of any country must always be a subject of deep interest to commercial men, I consider it my duty to the company I represent to correct a few errors which appear to have led you astray in the matter of trade by the Central Asian Company, in connection with the countries of Eastern Turkistan, Thibet, Cashmere, or Afghanistan.

The present Central Asian Trading Company in extending their sphere of action as a commercial company have every wish to make the company general to the Europeans and natives of India in the matter of shares. Their prospectus, now in circulation, will prove that the development of free trade is their sole aim and object.

There can be no speculation with a company bound by laws clearly defining their system of trade transactions. If trading companies are, as a rule, failures, then British commerce becomes a fallacy. Private traders have held the monopoly of the markets of Eastern Turkistan for ages, and as far as my experience goes in the markets of that country, it tells me plainly that English fabrics of the very worst description, found their way there, lowering the prestige of the English nation as a commercial race of people, having nothing really valuable to offer them in exchange for the produce of their own country.

It is therefore to supply private traders with a genuine article of English produce that the present shareholders of the Central Asian Trading Company have decided upon forming a new company open to every one to purchase shares, instead of confining them to a few interested individuals.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, advised by his Dewan, Kirpa Ram, would, I feel certain, give every encouragement to any trading company entering his country. The Charter granted to the shareholders of the present Central Asian Trading Company does not entitle them to a monopoly of the produce of the country of Cashmere, as the correspondent to the *Pioneer* and yourself have supposed.

That the present company have risked much to obtain the knowledge and information they possess of what produce is most profitable in the markets of the above-named countries, either to sell or exchange for coin and barter, is most certain. The present company, however, hand over to the new all such knowledge and experience at a fair valuation which is stated in the prospectus, while they become shareholders under the terms and conditions that bind the new company. Having done so they can freely state to the world at large that monopoly is not their intention, but free trade on a sure and firm basis is what they wish to see established.

This can only be obtained by a regular organised company which must succeed where private enterprise would fail. That vast fields are now opening to absorb English produce of every description either in Central Asia or Afghanistan, I am sanguine enough to believe, and under the enlightened rule of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, I have little doubt but that country will year by year when cautiously worked by an enterprising company, disclose its hidden treasures of commercial wealth, proving that where the British merchant chooses to launch his capital and energy, there will be blessings of civilization spread, furnishing employment to many thousands of our fellow creatures, whose lives at present are little better than those of the brute creation around them.

A company having such objects in view can fairly ask the support and sympathy of every one in India and the demand for shares being daily made by Europeans and natives, encourages the present Central Asian Company to go on and prosper.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS RUSSELL,
Manager, Central Asian Trading Company.

Murree, 25th Sept.

BOMBAY.

THE VACATION.—The Small Causes Court will be closed on and from Monday next for the October vacation.

THE SECOND JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We hear that Mr. N. Spencer, the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, shortly proceeds home on leave.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the body of one Wittoo Canoo, on the 3rd inst, at Sooparee Bagh, when the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was occasioned by his having been accidently drowned in a quarry hole.

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—We are requested to state that the donation of Rs. 500, which appears in Mr. Walter Scott's name in the list of subscribers to the Reception Fund, and published in yesterday's paper, was given by the Directors of the Gas Company and not by that gentleman.

ASSAULT.—John Essoof, a supposed lunatic, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having, on the previous day, assaulted Nasaba Aman and Keman Binwas. His Worship directed the prisoner to be forwarded to the Police Surgeon for examination as to his sanity.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A buggywalla, named Goolam Mohideen, was convicted at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of having driven his buggy in a rash and negligent manner in Jugjeevan Kika Street, and with having thereby injured a woman named Bhimma. His Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the charge was heard, fined the prisoner Rs. 15 and directed Rs. 3 to be paid to the woman, Bhimma.

A DISHONEST SEAMAN.—John Peffard, a seaman, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of the Shipping Master, with having neglected to join his ship, the Salsette, of which he was an articled seaman. Having pleaded guilty, he was sent to jail for twelve weeks. He was then charged with having obtained three pounds, the value of his advance note, by false pretences. Some evidence having been taken, his Worship dismissed the charge.

DARING SUICIDE.—A man named Goolam Hoosein Khoodabux, after twice attempting unsuccessfully to commit suicide by jumping out of his window on Saturday last, succeeded in effecting his purpose by throwing himself out of a window in the second storey of his house in Camatepoora lane. He died shortly after in the J. J. Hospital, to which he was removed. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, at which a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts stated in the evidence, from which it appeared that the deceased had been suffering for a long time from an ulcer on the right leg, the pain of which he was at times unable to bear.

A EUROPEAN OFFICER DROWNED IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—We regret to learn that a Lieutenant Burgess, of the Bombay Army, we believe, lost his life by falling overboard from the S. S. Coconada, which arrived here from Bombay on Friday last. The unfortunate gentleman was a passenger in the steamer, and was, we learn, last seen about 1 A.M. on Thursday, when he was observed to go into his cabin.—*Sind News*, Sept. 30.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM THE POONA CITY JAIL.—We learn that a convict who was only admitted into the Poona City Jail on the evening of the 1st instant, effected his escape last night. He was, we believe, sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for house-breaking and robbery. How the man could possibly have evaded the vigilance of the military sentries at the jail seems to us unaccountable. We hope that for the sake of the public safety, the runaway convict will soon be re-captured, as it would certainly be dangerous to allow him to be at large.—*Deccan Herald*.

A GARDEN PARTY AT POONA.—A very pleasant Garden Party was given on Saturday last by Captain Goodfellow, Political Agent at Akulkote. A very large number of guests—the *elite* of Poona—were present and thoroughly enjoyed the pretty grounds, lovely weather, and the cordial hospitality of their host. The party did not break up till a late hour, as the pleasant company and beautiful arrangement of the grounds, with the various amusements provided for the assembled guests, so kept up the interest of all present that they seemed unwilling to leave the scene of enjoyment.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. ROSKELL, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Capt Keith, Sub Lt Hamilton, Capt G G Stewart, Private F Felton, and Mr W William.
For Venice—Mr H-y and Mr Armstrong.
For Malta—Mr J G Thompson.
For Suez—Mr Gerard Jagur.

HELP TO THE SUFFERERS AT AHMEDABAD.

MR. VITULDAS GOVINDAS requests us to state that having felt great pity for the sufferers at Ahmedabad, all the shop-keepers residing in the Bhooleshwar sub-district have formed a committee to raise subscriptions for their relief. The following are the members of the committee:—Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas, Nagindas Toolsidas, Jaishunker Surveyshunker, Bawa Kisondas Oodasee, and Hurgovindas Kooberdas. The members of the committee caused to be distributed the hands-bills to all the persons coming by the way, requesting them to be subscribers. The sum of Rs. 2,400 was collected, a large number of donations being of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

THE following information was sworn before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, by a Marwaree named Talkha Lukha—I deal in ghee and sundry articles and lend monies. I have my shop in Camatespoora 1st lane. I know one Tarvadee Shreekrishna. He lived in the aforesaid street, and purchased goods from my shop. For some days before Friday, the 10th September, he used to come to my shop and enter into conversation with me. On one occasion he asked me to lend monies on pledge of ornaments to a maternal uncle of the Raja of Baroda, who, he said, had come to Bombay, and wanted to purchase landed property. I told him that I would lend the monies after personally seeing the uncle of the said Raja. On Friday, the 10th September, about 7 o'clock P.M., he took me by appointment to a house near Panjrapole. In a room on the first storey of this house there was a carpet spread, and thereon were a box and cushions and other things. In this room I saw a stout person dressed after the Mahratta fashion, and having a Brahmin pugaree (turban) and a jeri shawl on. This personage was pointed out to me by the said Shreekrishna as the maternal uncle of the Raja of Baroda. There was a man named Sittaram present and also a moonshee. The so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda, whose name I don't know, asked Shreekrishna if I was a banker of good repute. Shreekrishna having answered in the affirmative, the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda expressed a desire to purchase landed property in Bombay and asked me to take the monies to him on the following day. On Saturday, the 11th instant, at about 4 o'clock P.M. the said Shreekrishna came to my shop and asked me to lend two thousand rupees to the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda. I said I had not funds enough but only Rs. 900, which sum in cash and notes, I took with me and went with him to the so-called Raja's uncle's house in Bhooleshwur. There I again saw the aforesaid Sittaram and the said moonshee, but the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda was not in the room. Shreekrishna asked me to give him the monies, saying he would take the monies to the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda, who was in another part of the house, and then bring the ornaments and give them to me. I objected to part with the monies, and then the said Sittaram and moonshee represented to me that they were men in the employ of the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda, and that they were sitting at the *gaydhee* and that therefore I could safely give the monies to Shreekrishna. Relying on the faith of these representations, I gave Rs. 900 to Shreekrishna who took the monies inside the house, and after quarter of an hour returned into the said room and asked me to go along with him and the said moonshee for the ornaments, saying that he had been furnished by the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda with a note and a signet (which he then showed to me) and had been instructed to get the ornaments and give them to me. Accordingly I went with him and the said moonshee to Camatespoora. At Shreekrishna's house they stopped, when Shreekrishna gave me the aforesaid note and signet and said that he was going upstairs to put on clean clothes, and desired me to wait down below. Shreekrishna then went upstairs, but as he did not return, the moonshee went upstairs to call him, but he also did not return. I then went upstairs but could not find either of them. I then reported the matter to the Police. I charge the said Tarvadee Shreekrishna Sittaram moonshee and the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda with cheating. The complainant identified the prisoner who was placed before him as being the moonshee named in his information, and added that the name of the so-called uncle of the Raja of Baroda is Ramcutten.

Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the prosecution.

The matter stands adjourned until the 18th instant.

AN ACTION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

HARRIETT ODWELL VS. THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT delivered judgment in the above case at the High Court yesterday. The case was heard before his Lordship on the 23rd ultimo, when the Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit is the widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of the late William Odwell, of Sholapore, a permanent-way inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who sued by her attorney J. B. Hemmingway, formerly in the employ G. I. P. Railway Company and the Nizam's State Railway, to recover Rs. 3,000 due at the foot of a policy of insurance dated 19th June 1871, with interest at 9 per cent from 1st November 1874. The defendants are a company having a head office at Meerut and a branch in Bombay, the present secretaries of the Bombay branch being Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, their solicitors in this case. They had, and it is believed have now, a branch office or agency at Sholapore under the management of M. L. H. Butcher, an Assistant Engineer on the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased William Odwell insured his life in the defendant's company for the sum of Rs. 3,000 under a policy dated 19th June 1871, which was issued by the Bombay branch. Although the policy was dated 19th June 1871, the premium of Rs. 167-7-0 per annum for the first year under the policy was made payable up to 14th June 1872, and the subsequent premia were made payable to the 14th June in each year, and not the 19th June. The first premium was paid on the execution of the policy, and the second for the year ending 13th June 1873 was paid to Mr. Butcher at Sholapore on the 20th June 1872. Before the third premium became due, the assured left India for England and the premium was, after some correspondence, paid by his son-in-law, Mr. Hemmingway, at Sholapore, and Mr. Butcher handed to Mr. Hemmingway a receipt dated 20th July, 1873, signed by Mr. W. Lang and Mr. A. Latham, two of the directors, Mr. Slater, the secretary in Bombay, and Mr. Butcher, as defendants' agent at Sholapore. The assured proceeded to England as arranged, and at the date of his departure from Bombay was a widower with three children—a boy and two girls. After his arrival in England, he married a second wife, the plaintiff in this suit, but had no issue by her. In August 1873, accompanied by his wife, he left England to return to India, but was struck down by sunstroke near Aden and died at sea on the 3rd September 1873. The plaintiff, his widow, came to Bombay and applied for and obtained letters of administration from the High Court to her late husband's estate and effects on the 28th July 1874. She had returned to England, having executed a power of attorney in favour of Mr. Hemmingway, under which the present suit was filed. The defendants by their written statement admitted the execution of the policy of insurance, and that they have a head office at Meerut and a local board in Bombay. They denied that they had a branch office at Sholapore, but admitted that Mr. Butcher was their agent there, and that the premium for the year ending 14th June 1873 was paid to him. They averred, however, that their agent at Sholapore was an agent with limited authority, and that he had no authority to receive premia for revive lapsed policies or to receive premium upon policies of insurance after the time limited for payment had elapsed; and they relied upon the instructions to that effect issued by them to their agent at Sholapore. The defence to the suit was that the premium, which became due on the 14th June 1873, was not paid on or before the 13th July or thirty days after that date, and that therefore the policy became void and had not since been renewed. In explanation of their practice as to collection of premia by the agent, they stated their instructions to the agent were that, if the premia were not paid within the time limited in the policy, the receipts should be returned; and that the agent had no authority to receive premia after the time for payment had elapsed. The receipt for the last premium due from Mr. Odwell was sent to their agent at Sholapore in June 1873, and he had it in his possession on the 20th July 1873, on which day the premium was paid by Mr. Hemmingway and received by their agent without their authority. They also pleaded that the rule of the local board that he had received the premium after the time for payment had elapsed, but that, on the contrary, in the accounts he rendered to the board, he accounted for the premium in question as having been received on the 14th July 1873, and that they received it in ignorance that it had been paid after the time for payment had elapsed. As soon as they had ascertained this fact, they directed the agent to return the premium, but he was unable to do so, as Mr. Hemmingway had left Sholapore. The amount was subsequently tendered to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, plaintiff's solicitors, but was refused. Defendants admitted the death of the assured, but refused to pay the amount assured.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, stated the nature of the suit. The policy on which the action was brought was for Rs. 3,000, and was effected through the company's agent at Sholapore. Amongst the conditions on the back of the policy the 11th condition stated as follows:—"The payment of premiums must be made within thirty days after the day they become due, or the policy will be void, but upon proof being given to the satisfaction of the managing committee or directors that the party whose life has been assured continues in good health, the policy may, at their discretion, be revived at any period within three months on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the directors may think reasonable." The premium was made payable on the 14th June in each year: and the second premium was duly paid in June 1872, to the company's agent at Sholapore. In the beginning of 1873, Mr. Odwell left for England Mr. Butcher had a conversation with him and reminded him that his premium would be due before his return at the end of six months, and he therefore asked him to give him the money. Mr. Odwell said he would, but before he started he said he had not the money, and that he would send it from England. Not receiving the premium, Mr. Butcher wrote to Mr. Odwell's agent, Mr. Hemmingway, about the time the policy would lapse. He sent the money by letter, and Mr. Butcher sent him a receipt, dated 20th July 1873, signed by two of the directors and the secretary of the board in Bombay. The account sent by Mr. Butcher to the directors showed the payment to have been made on the 14th July 1873. Mr. Odwell died of sunstroke on the 3rd September, 1873, on the way out from England. The plaintiff claimed the amount for which his life had been assured, but on the 3rd October 1874, the company declined to pay. The defence was that the premium not having been paid until the 20th July 1873, the policy became *ipso facto* void. If the payment and receipt had taken place between the company and Mr. Hemmingway, the plaintiff must have succeeded in her action. But it was said the company were not bound by the acts of their agent. Mr. Butcher. (Aug vs. Fernie, 7 M. and W., 151.) The case of Wing vs. Harvey, 5 De G., M. and G., was relied on by the plaintiff; and his Lordship, after recapitulating the facts of the case, said the company must be deemed to have a knowledge of all the circumstances under which their agent had acted and received payment within such reasonable time as might be taken in communicating with them. If after such time they retained the premium or allowed their agent to retain it, they were to be deemed to have retained it as if it had been paid directly to them. This principle seemed to his Lordship to be reasonable. Here the company must be deemed to have a knowledge within two or three days after receipt of the premium by Mr. Butcher, of the circumstances under which he received it. It was plainly intimated to Mr. Odwell's agent that the premium had been received; and with this knowledge, which they must be presumed to have, they allowed Mr. Odwell's agent to act on the belief that the policy was subsisting. They raised no objection until Mr. Odwell's death. His Lordship therefore gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st October 1874, until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PICKINGS FROM THE "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—OCTOBER 1.

WHY is the Prince of Wales when installing Knights of the Star of India like the Bishop of Barbadoes preaching on board ship?

Because he is giving a dec(k) oration.

SCENE—RED SEA, THERMOMETER OVER 100.

NERVOUS PASSENGER (who is always worrying about something) "Now, O'Brien are you quite *positive* my sheets have been *really well* aired?"

(Cabin Steward) "Ah! sure then me Lady, and have'nt I seen it wid me own eyes hanging before the Engine foire iver since we left Suez."

AN IN-TOLL-ERANT THOUGHT.

(Suggested by a passing Bell.)

When loud the bell is ringing in the steeple of a church,
That lies hard by my bungalow, I think of the research
Men of science are applying to the matters of the soul,
How some deny there is an after life where bells don't toll,
While others think it probable we end, as we began,
In a state of sheer unconsciousness, when finished is the span,
Of life below that's granted us; I think of this and groan,
For spite of all that parson say I feel compelled to own
That though I shouldn't like myself to have a taste of Hell,
I know a few d——d niggers who I think deserve it well.

THE RIGHT METHOD.

Dr. Fallon, in his new Hindustani Dictionary, makes a bold attempt, which we hope may be successful, to teach foreigners the Hindustani language from its natural sources. He would have us learn the language as spoken by the people themselves not as imparted by scholars, and if any one doubts as to which is the right method, let him pay a visit to any Mofussil Court presided over by a competition-walla fresh from gaining honours in the languages in England, and see how much the yahin can understand of the languages as spoken. The doctor's views are bold in another way. He will let us into the very arcana of the language regardless of any shock to our morals. No index expurgatorius will be allowed, and we look forward to an amusing article in the *Spectator's* next issue if only from the Editor of that paper has read the two concluding paragraphs of the Doctor's preface.

THE BISHOP AT SEA.

A story I've heard of a Bishop out here,
Who lived in the old, old day,
And, disliking the Sea, more at home did appear
On the See that don't end with an A.

Occasion he had a short voyage to make,
In the burst of the Autumn Monsoon,
With his truly soul-stirring discourse to awake
The slumbering souls at Rangoon.

The Sea it was rough, and the ship it did lurch,
And it blew without reason or ruth;
And the consequence was this mainstay of the Church
Suffered much for sake of the truth.

The Sea it grew rougher—the night it grew black—
And the raindrops fell heavy and thick,
And the Bi-hop he heartily wished himself back,
And Rangoon—it might go to Old Nick!

He stumbled on deck and the tempest descried,
But, before he retired to his bed,
He took the bold skipper a moment aside,
And thus to the skipper he said:—

"O skipper, I really enjoy a good blow,
And 'tis truly a glorious sight,
But—your candid

gular army for the chief officers of the Carlists, has again been widely circulated. At present, however, the rumour appears to be unfounded. Nevertheless, the jealous and ungenerous policy of the Pretender is likely to drive even his most devoted adherents over to the cause of his rival. As his own cause becomes more hopeless, he shows himself more and more capricious, suspicious, and ungrateful. He is constantly arresting his leading adherents and degrading the ablest of his officers from the highest commands upon the faith of some miserable calumny or imagined treason. Even the Basques, it seems, have at last been shaken in their fidelity and are expressing their sceptical tendencies in a very practical and unpleasant way by "refusing to pay the taxes imposed upon them in the name of Don Carlos." This is surely the beginning of the end. When the Pretender can neither raise recruits nor levy taxes, it is almost time for him to take the advice of the *Voce della Verita*, and to retire from a distressing conflict in which he has allowed the only chance of success to escape him long ago.

MORE ABOUT SALAD.

(*The World.*)

It surely belongs to a salad to loosen the tongue and make one garrulous, for I find that the article on this subject which I wrote a fortnight ago was unconscionably long, and yet not long enough to exhaust the subject and to satisfy correspondents. The correspondence we have printed seems also to prove that salads have the peculiarity of creating a passion and rendering the salad lover fantastic, jealous, intolerant, ritualistic in details, and ready to strain at gnats. There was Mr. Pot-au-Feu last week rabbinical over mint and cummin, assured that there are not ten persons in England besides himself who know the difference between a cos and a cabbage lettuce, and, like the sectaries who make salvation depend on a diphthong, swearing by all his little gods that a salad is impossible without his chervil and chives. There is a correspondent this week who signs with a cross and proclaims the only true faith and most mysterious doctrine, that a salad is a salad because salt is an abomination to it. We laugh at the old Egyptians who worshipped leeks and onions; but we, too, in this nineteenth century, make a religion of salads and have our small religious wars over the ritual. There is no article of food which affects us in the same way; and this is another proof of what I had to point out, that a salad is more than food—it has a nervous influence.

Any one who dips into the works of the old herbalists will be astonished to see how they insist upon the virtues of the salad plants. Many of these virtues are no doubt imaginary, but some are real enough. Thus the herbalists praised endive as a cure for the gout. We have forgotten all about this, and are content to find the refreshment of coffee in the root, the refreshment of a salad in the leaves. Here and there the old theory survives. I remember hearing a physician say to a patient who was much too apt at blue-pill, 'That is ruin. I will tell you what to do. Eat a parboiled cauliflower three times a week by way of salad, and be sure you eat the bitter stalks as well as the flower. It is the best medicine in the world.' As for lettuce, it is recommended by Galen as a soporific. But our correspondent of the cross is wrong in supposing that the prepared juice lactucarium, is almost unknown in this country. It is to be found in every chemist's shop, and was first introduced into pharmacy by the Edinburgh chemist, Duncan & Flockhart. The old herbalists, however, had another theory. They said that the lettuce was not only soothing like opium, but had the supreme virtue of enabling us to forget women-kind. It was the salad of all others for monks and nuns to eat for it has a hallowing influence that makes one oblivious of love and all its fever. Lest the romantic lover should on this account refuse lettuce, let me remind him that tobacco—which is not indeed a salad but belongs to the order of nightshades, that has yielded several salad-plants, such as the potato and the tomato—was supposed to have a like effect; and there is a vulgar opinion that Sir Isaac Newton never married because he smoked too much. According to the same old theory there is no love potion so efficacious as an onion. Would you win a woman's love—give her onions to eat, whatever the consequences. The French, too, have a proverb, that if a wife only knew what a loving charm there is in celery, she would send to Rome for it every day to provide a salad for her husband. May I venture on a soft impeachment, and ask whether many correspondent of the starry cross has some such thought at heart in asking us tenderly to say where the seed of the celeriac (misprinted celerine) is to be found? Unfortunately the celeriac root is not grown in this country, or at least not by our market-gardeners; it is in its season, which is near at hand, imported twice a week from Germany to the purlieus of Soho; but the seed ought to be had in the leading seedshops; Messrs. Dick Radclyffe & Co., of Holborn, are almost certain to have it. If one must, however, have a love-charm there is the tomato, the old English name of which is love-apple. This reminds me of an old omission in the story of the loves of Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell. Dickens nowhere explains how it came to pass that when his hero ordered tomato-sauce at the mutton-chops, the sensitive soul of Mrs. Bardell took this for a proposal of marriage and the voice of love. There is not a hint even in the speech of Serjeant Buzfuz that the tomato is the love-apple, and that the sauce which Mr. Pickwick ordered was love-apple sauce.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of fancy in all this. We expect certain effects, and they are produced by the association of ideas. But there is this always to go upon, that most of the salad-plants have an exhilarating effect, a distinct action upon the nervous system, and through the nerves upon the spiritual part of us, till at last people exalt the preparation of a salad into a religion, and become fanatical about its rites and ceremonies. Here we have a set of correspondents calling each other muffs and idiots, all for a grain of salt or a tiny bit of tarragon; one correspondent last week, Mr. Pot-au-Feu, went melancholy mad, and accused me of disgraceful ignorance, both for not saying what I really did say, and for saying what I did not say; and like those Dissenters who leave the Church to set up a small conventicle of their own, he protested that a dinner, in the proper sense of the word, is not to be had in a Parisian cafe—witness the Cafe Bignon, Cafe Anglais, Cafe Riche, Cafe Brebant, and the Maison Doree—it is only to be had in his private house. It is wonderful how difficult it is for gastronomic enthusiasts to tolerate the slightest difference of taste. I have a particular way of making tea that suits me best; why am I to say that nobody understands tea who does not follow my prescription? Nearly all the books tell you in making a tomato salad to remove the skin and the seeds; am I to be denounced as a reptile capable of chewing a tobacco-quid, because certain Americans have taught me to eat it and to enjoy it skin and all? You can lay down general principles, but for details people must be left to themselves. It is impossible to lay down for universal acceptance a rule for salad mixture more precise than that of the Spanish proverb—a sage for the salt, a miser for the vinegar, a spendthrift for the oil and a madman for the mixing. Every one must interpret this for himself, and learn what it means by experience. But T. B. P. thinks I ought to have given a more precise recipe, and suggests the following: 'Three tablespoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, a little pepper and salt.' If he likes this—good; but I hope I have not been such a spendthrift for the oil and a madman for the mixing. Every one must interpret this for himself, and learn what it means by experience. But T. B. P. thinks I ought to have given a more precise recipe, and suggests the following: 'Three tablespoonfuls of oil, one of vinegar, a little pepper and salt.' If he likes this—good; but I hope I have not been such a spendthrift as to object to me if I should use little more than half the quantity of vinegar. The quantity of the vinegar depends much on the nature of the salad. Thus a cooked one will stand more than a raw one. Sydney Smith also is right in saying that a winter salad, prepared in his fashion with potatoes, will endure a double quantity of salt. It is absurd to quarrel over these little details which must be left to individual fancy. The great thing is to insist upon the French system of simplicity, which is not only in the best taste, but also places the mixing of a salad within the means of everybody. There is Mr. Buckmaster at South Kensington, who is going to regenerate the national cookery. This is what he prescribes as a mixture for lettuce: 'Put the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs into a basin, with a teaspoonful of dry mustard, pepper and salt to taste, and one tablespoonful of oil; work the mixture into a smooth paste, and add gradually three tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar.' This is not the French style, it is Belgian, and the mixture produced is of the nature of a mayonnaise. The vinegar is excessive, the mustard is superfluous, and if we are to ask always for two hard-boiled eggs we will ask for what is not always ready, and what takes much trouble and nearly half an hour to mix. Apart from any question of taste, it is too elaborate for an every-day salad mixture; and Mr. Buckmaster, if this is to be taken as a specimen of his teaching, might as well leave our English ladies to their old cookery-books for any good he is likely to do them.

The article on salads which appeared a fortnight ago concluded with an apology for leaving untouched 'the minute accessories—the tarragon, the chervil, the spring onions—which give a gaiety and sparkle to the composition.' Our eccentric correspondent Pot-au Feu immediately took up his parable. He echoed the praises bestowed on these minute accessories; 'their perfume,' he said, 'their gay brightness, their pleasant smile illuminate the entire structure.' It is rare for an echo to turn upon and to rail at the sound that produced it. He railed at me for my disgraceful ignorance in not praising or even mentioning those accessories which he is pleased to call 'fourniture.' I do not know the right English word, it is not fixed; but of this I am certain, that 'fourniture' is the very last word which any one with a delicate ear would use in addressing English readers. Mr. Robson, with a good eye for a joke, observed him quite right in printing it 'furniture.' There is one of two words which might be used in English for the chopped herbs that embellish and enliven a salad. One of these is ravigote, which is already familiar to us in the ravigote sauce. The word comes from the verb *ravigoter*, to renew one's strength, to brighten up, and has much the same meaning as the 'eye opener' of the Yankees, or our own 'pick-me-up;' only whereas these latter words are given to certain well-known liquids, the name of ravigote is appropriated to the four or five minced herbs—tarragon, chervil, chives, sometimes parsley and burnet—which go to beautify a salad and to make ravigote (that is, pick-me-up) sauce. The objection to the word is that it invariably implies the assemblage of all the above-named herbs together, while for the adornment of a salad one is often content with one or two of them, and sometimes with other accessories which take the place of them. Perhaps the best word to use and the most apt to mislead is garniture.

Now this garniture is most important to the well-being of a salad, and mine host, if he knows his duty, will always provide his guest not only with a bowl containing the salad, but also with a little saucer containing the chopped herbs, each in a separate corner. But Pot-au-Feu, when he says that without the garniture a salad is impossible, is as absurd as when he asks that it is impossible for him to dine at the Bignon's or the Cafe Anglais. He is not less absurd when he lays down a hard-and-fast line, and says that the four herbs he mentions—tarragon, chervil, chives, and pimpernel—are imperative. This month the cos-lettuce goes out of season, and instead of it there comes in the prickly endive, which the French call sometimes *chicorée*, sometimes *frisée de Ferrare*. As I have said in any French restaurant the waiter, if he knows his business, will at once ask, 'Avec ou sans?' which means, Will you have it with or without a *chapon*? that is, a crust of bread on which a clove of garlic has been rubbed. This crust of bread is mixed with the endive salad, gives it its bouquet, and forms its garniture. What shall be the garniture of any salad depends much on place and season. There are two sets of herbs used—one of the aromatic sort, such as tarragon, chervil, sometimes even parsley, but rarely pimpernel or burnet which are scarce in the London market; the other, the onion tribe, from garlic, which we in England abhor, down to the more delicate varieties, spring onions, eschalots or scallions (words of the same root, meaning simply the little onions of Ascalon), and chives. There are some persons who set their faces against the most bashful and refined of onions—even against chives. What is the use of saying that to them a salad is impossible? The garniture must be taken as we like it or as we find it. Early in the year, when the cabbage-lettuce comes in, there is no tarragon or chervil, and we must be content with spring onions and eschalots; if these are objectionable, we fall back on tarragon vinegar to mix with the oil. When the cos-lettuce appears, we have tarragon and vinegar in perfection, and with it the most innocent of the onion race—chives. Now when the curly endive comes in, the French forego tarragon, sometimes retain the chervil, but revel in the odour of garlic. In a week or two, when the Batavian endive—the *escarole*—is ready, they will return to the garniture used for the cos-lettuce. There is always variety, and if one must, like Pot-au-Feu, tie oneself down to an inflexible rule, it may well be that like him one cannot dine in the most artistic French eating-house, but must stay at home.

THE FEMININE ELEMENT AT BRISTOL.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The absurd abuse of the term "science," by which all sorts of loose speculations and discussions entirely devoid of anything approaching to scientific precision or coherence are allowed to be included under that name, is an old reproach to the British Association; but never before have the gossips and twaddlers been allowed to run riot so madly as they have this year. It has been a perfect saturnalia of silliness, and what little real science came to hand has been swamped out of sight by a deluge of inane verbiage and crazy crotchets. There never before was such a parade of fussy emptiness and pretentious nonsense. The mania was at its worst, as might be expected, in the Economic Section, where the stalest commonplace or the wildest chimera equally found an open door. No attempt appears to have been made to apply any test or standard of what constitutes science to the papers which were delivered in for reading and discussion. In this department what may be called the feminine element, represented by both sexes, reigned supreme. It is obvious that, if all the gabble uttered in this coterie is to be considered science, then there is absolutely nothing that is not scientific. When the British Association, or any other Society of the kind, meets in a town, of course that particular town expects to be made the most of in the proceedings; but surely something more scientific might have been found in Bristol than its sugar trade or its manufacture of boots and shoes. Every other kind of shopkeeping has an equal title to attention, and if the fashion of introducing such subjects goes on, the reports of the proceedings will read like a commercial directory. Professor Lovi had indeed some difficulty in making his sugar go down; but this was only because the audience wanted something not quite so sandy. Free libraries was another subject which was taken up under a pretence of being science. Of course, if science means mere maundering about anything that happens to strike anybody's fancy, there can be no difficulty in keeping up a supply of contributions to half-a-dozen British Associations, or indeed it might meet weekly instead of yearly. No doubt, opportunities for reading are conducive to the spread of knowledge, and it is a very good thing that knowledge should be extended; but it is difficult to see what science has to do with this obvious reflection. Something of the surprise with which M. Jourdain discovered that he had all his days been talking prose may be expected to come over many simple-minded people when they learn that not only is it so easy to be scientific, but that they have been letting of science ever since they could speak without having any idea of their own cleverness. There is no doubt a true sense in which it may be said that there is a science of political economy, and there are certain relations of capital and labour which usually fall under this head; but what can be more trite and worthless than such twaddle as may be found in the Report of the Committee of this subject, as, for instance, that "the minimum rate of "wages which workmen are at any time prepared to accept is the least which they think they are entitled to have;" or that, "unfortunately what workmen think themselves entitled to have does not always correspond with what employers find themselves able to grant;" or that, "in the opinion of your Committee, a well-devised system of conciliation is the only proper and legitimate method of solving labour disputes?" And the climax of this Committee's amazing wisdom is that the solution of the great problem is to be found in "a proper sense of the necessity and utility of continuous labour; an earnest desire for the achievement of excellence in workmanship; and a keen and lively interest on the part of one and all to promote national prosperity." What possible help or nourishment of any kind can be got out of such childish inanities as these? Abracadabra would be of as much use to anybody. And yet a Committee of men who are not all exactly fools took the trouble to sit and hatch this addled rubbish, and an audience convened to hear it read as if there were really something in it; and nobody got up and protested against the imposture, or the equally hollow wordmongery of the discussion which followed.

It must be admitted that this sort of dull stupidity was pretty well monopolized by the male part of the Section. The women were naturally more volatile and lively, and dashed into the fray in a spirit of enthusiasm which soon introduced some excitement into the debates. The men were perhaps in some measure oppressed by a dim sense of their own hollowness; but the ladies had no suspicions on this point, and flaunted their fancies and crotchets, and general incapacity for scientific argument, with an innocent confidence and candour which was almost pathetic. Miss Chawshay led the way with a repetition of her now familiar scheme for getting young ladies to do the work of domestic servants, which is pretty much like asking the stream to turn round and run back from the sea. There can be no doubt that there is a good deal of household work that would be more honourably undertaken as a necessary and appropriate duty by mothers and daughters, but which has since been given up to servants; and it is impossible not to see that some of these duties may have to be resumed. The control and authority of a house passes away in the delegation of almost everything to inferiors, and one of these days heads of families will perhaps get tired of being domineered over by domestics. The remedy will have to be sought in dispensing with personal service as much as possible, and it may be found that there is no great scandal in a family of moderate means waiting on itself. The servant-girl difficulty, which is no doubt serious enough for the present, simply consists in this, that the servant girls are aspiring to be more like young ladies, and to be allowed to indulge tastes and habits which their predecessors never thought of. And these aspirations happen to coincide with, or are indeed in a great measure promted by, the opening up of new employments for women in which they can have more personal freedom and independence than in service. Mrs. Crawshay's proposal amounts to this, that the young ladies should come down and let the servants go up. There is of course no disgrace in any kind of honest labour, but it is idle to suppose that an educated woman can readily adapt herself to menial duties. The natural course would be for the women of the class contemplated by Mrs. Crawshay not to descend to the lowest grade, but to apply themselves to some of the other employments which the servant girls are now aiming at, or make up their minds to do service at home. There is of course all the difference in the world between attending on ones own family and going into a strange one. Mrs. Crawshay was obliged to admit that at present there are very few women of refinement who have the knowledge requisite for a cook in a large establishment, and that, though she thought her experiment had been successful, her daughter refused to manage the house except with servants of the ordinary kind. The discussion of the paper, in which ladies and gentlemen both joined, was conducted with much vivacity, but with little enlightenment; and one of the reporters complains that it was hard to tell what was the prevailing opinion of the meeting, as both sides had partisans who cheered vigorously, while everybody seemed to enjoy the fun. It was no doubt a nice sort of chat on an interesting subject; but what on earth had it to do with science? Another day there was talk about the education of women, in which Sir Willoughby Jones put the portentous question, What could be done to raise the girls of this country from the depths of frivolity into which they had fallen? and attributed to "the repulsive garbage" of modern fiction the passion for dress, extravagance, and fastness of the girls of the present day. As the girls present all felt sure that he must mean some other girls, and not themselves, they did not quarrel with the speaker, but rather applauded. It was suggested that, after all, the novels of the day are more decent than those which our grand-mothers read, but it cannot be denied that, if modern fiction has become less gross, it has, on the other hand, in a certain class of novels written by women, become more poisonous. Miss Becker appeared as the champion of her sex to repudiate and denounce the charge of frivolity, and certainly she did not spare the ruder sex. Then the curiosity of the meeting was gratified by the appearance of a real live young lady doctor, who made a little speech in which she said that when ladies came to her complaining of that peculiarly feminine complaint, "all-overishness," she often prescribed work as the best tonic.

Of course there is no harm in people meeting to have talks of this kind, though it might certainly be possible to make them more instructive; but it is obviously reducing the British Association to a mere farce to pretend that such loose tattle has any connexion with science or can in any way promote its advancement. Discredit is thrown on the serious and useful part of the proceedings by such ridiculous vagaries. It might be supposed that the Social Science Congress affords sufficient scope for vague speculation and personal advertisement, and that the British Association should be able to maintain itself without lending its countenance to such a degrading burlesque of the objects for which it was established.

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